The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2482. FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1890. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4,620,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. | S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. | Hon. A. P. McEWEN.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. | L. PORSNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. | D. R. SASSOON, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1890. [8

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
16 HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.
3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [9

EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1890, at 4 P.M., when certain Resolutions necessary to carry out the Reconstruction of the Company (proposed at a Meeting of Shareholders held on the 27th day of January ultimo) will be put to the Meeting. Copies of these resolutions have been forwarded to the Registered Shareholders in the Company, and unregistered holders of Shares can obtain Copies, and full particulars regarding the scheme for Reconstruction, on application at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., on the 6th or 7th March next, between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1890. [350

Intimations

FOR SALE.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, STUMPS, GLOVES, &c.
TENNIS, BATS, BALLS, NETS, POLES, SHOES, TAPE COURTS,
BLACK GUT TENNIS BATS.
BILLIARD CUES, BALLS, POCKETS, RESTS, SPOTS, &c.,
CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES.
QUOITS, SINGLE STICKS, FOILS, BOXING GLOVES,
DUMB BELLS, FOOTBALLS, BOWLS.
RUNNING SHOES and DRAWERS.
CHEAP HACK SADDLES & SADDLERY of all kinds.
PLAYING CARDS, GAME MARKERS, DRAUGHTS, REVERSI, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, DOMINOES, DICE, and a great variety of Games.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1890. [23

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CALL the attention of Homeward Bound Passengers to their newly imported stock of English-made P. & O. and Ordinary

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

TIN and LEATHER DESPATCH CASES,
TOURIST CASES, WRITING CASES, BLOTTING PADS,
CASH BOXES with BRAMAH and PATENT LOCKS,
TRAVELLING and SAFETY INKSTANDS,
QUACKENBASH'S NICKEL SPRING,
GUNS with DARTS, TARGETS and SLUGS; an endless Source of Amusement on board ship,
AMERICAN SQUEEZERS,
ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS,
POKER CHIPS, WHIST MARKERS,

SWEET CAPORAL, STRAIGHT CUT and VIRGINIA BRIGHT CIGARETTES,
ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS of ENGLISH and AMERICAN TOBACCOS,
CHOICE MANILA CIGARS, PIPES, POUCHES, &c.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890 [7

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A NEW consignment of Collard & Collard New Model Pianos, Broadwood's and Monington and Westons for sale on easy terms.
Also can offer a few very good second hand Pianos from $100 upwards, all sound, and with iron frames.
Banjos, Symphoniums, Flutes and other Musical Instruments.
New English Etchings.
New French Engravings.
New Oleographs.
New Oil Paintings.
New Framed Pictures.
Nickel Silver Salvers, a really good useful Article, 75 cents each.
New Consignment of Tennis Bats and Balls.
Gent's Russia Leather and Calf Shoes.
" Dancing Pumps.
" Patent Leather Shoes.
Christmas No. of Truth and Punch.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1890 [156

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

Ulsters & Inverness CAPES. | Ladies' HABITS. | BOOTS and SHOES.
Chesterfield & Covert COATS. | " JACKETS. | Gent's DRESS SHIRTS.
Cheviot & Saxony SUITINGS. | " ULSTERS. | " UNDERCLOTHING.
STYLISH TROUSERINGS. | New FELT HATS (latest styles) | Travelling RUGS & MAUDS
RACING COLORS. | DRAB SHELL HATS. | GLADSTONE BAGS.
RIDING BREECHES. | Single & Double TERAI HATS | PORTMANTEAUS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890. 139

ESTD. 1864.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS,
SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Hongkong, 13 Queen's Road. | Shanghai, 7 Foochow Road.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "GLENFRUIN."
A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
HOUSEHOLD BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

HAIR BROOMS, BRISTLE BROOMS, CARPET BROOMS, | BANISTER BRUSHES, SHOE BRUSHES, STOVE BRUSHES, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1890. [6

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 7TH AND FINAL DIVIDEND.

A 7TH DIVIDEND of 5 per cent on all Claims against the Hongkong Branch of THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery, will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 10th March next.
Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their Claims, in order that the payment of the 7th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

H. A. HERBERT.
Agent for the Official Liquidator
Oriental Bank Corporation
in Liquidation.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1890. [373

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1885. [73

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. } Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. }
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [8

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Established a Branch of our Hamburg Firm at this place. Mr. JUSTUS P. LEMBKE has been appointed Manager and Mr. HERMANN WITTE and Mr. ERNST GRUBITZ are authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

Office: Ice House Street, 8,
China Export, Import, & Bank Compagnie (Limited).
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1890. [366

NOTICE is hereby given, that under date of 1st January, 1890, we have transferred our entire Business and the Goodwill of same to the "China Export, Import & Bank Compagnie" of Hamburg. All our liabilities up to 31st December, 1889, will be settled by us direct.

JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Hamburg.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1890. [367

NOTICE is hereby given, that under date of of 1st January, 1890, the entire Business of Messrs. JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co., of this place, with Branch Establishments at Hamburg and Shanghai, and the Goodwill of the said Firm, has been transferred to us.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1890,
China Export, Import, & Bank Compagnie.
Chinese Hong Name: 行洋信謙 [368

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. W. H. WALLACE as Partner in our Firm.

E. & S. COXON.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1890. [360

NOTICE.

MR. TOM GREAVES GOWLAND and Mr. HENRY PERCY WHITE are admitted PARTNERS in our Firm from the 1st February, 1890.

DODD & Co.
Tamsui & Kelung, 1st February, 1890. [278

To be Let.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March, ROOMS suitable for OFFICES on the first floor of the PREMISES in Pedder's Street at present occupied by Caldbeck, MacGregor & Co.
Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890 [196

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
5, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st May.
9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
"STONEHENGE," Robinson Road, from 1st May
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1890. [13

TO LET.
Possession from 1st April next.

HOUSE No. 16, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to
L. KIRCHMANN,
No. 4, Ladder Street Terrace.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1890. [353

TO LET.

FROM 1st February next, Nos. 53, 55, & 57, PEEL STREET.
Apply to.
EDWARD GEORGE.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1890 [110

TO LET, AT THE PEAK.

DUNNOTTAR, R. B. Lot No. 20, for 1 year, from 15th April, 1890.
Apply to
B.,
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1890 [273

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Hong consisting of Five Spacious Rooms and Three Bath Rooms suitable either as Offices or Dwelling Apartments.
For terms, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [138

TO LET, AT THE PEAK.

"CREGGAN" formerly occupied by T. Jackson, Esq.
For one year from 1st May, 1890.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1890. [335

TO LET.

HOUSES No. 1 and 2, "KIMBERLEY VILLAS" at Kowloon, from 1st February, 1890,
and
HOUSE No. 4, "VICTORIA VIEW" Kowloon Point, from 1st February, 1890.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1890. [180

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY, (Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"LOMBARDY,"
Captain G. L. Langborne, will leave for the above places, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1890. [377

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"VERONA"
Captain C. F. Preston, R.N.R., will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 14th March, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1890 [5

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1890. [376

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"MERIONETHSHIRE,"
Captain Dowling, will be despatched on or about the 14th March.
This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1890 [559

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"
Captain Clarke, will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 18th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1890. [158

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship
"BATAVIA"
2,553 Tons Register, Captain Williamson, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., *via* INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY the 3rd April, at NOON.
To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 24th April and S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 15th May.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.)$210.00
To Montreal, New York, &c..... 290.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the *option* of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1890. [1

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "MASSILIA," Captain C. Fraser, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON VIA BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, at NOON.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Colombo.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 28th February, 1890 [2

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"OCEANIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Honolulu and Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, at 1 P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent
Hongkong, 26th February 1890 2

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 16th day of March, 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain R. V. Goessel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on 15th March, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February 1890 [4

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, vid Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the *option* of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1890 [1

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1890.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladiwostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1890 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG;

The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements,

AND

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"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1890.

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 24th February, 1890. [52

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A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1890.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CATHOLIC priests and Jewish rabbis in Paris oppose cremation.

THE new rifle adopted by the German infantry has a range of 3,800 meters.

EXTENSIVE improvements will be made on the railways in South-western Russia in the spring.

BERLIN now has 1,530,000 population, to which should be added the suburban population of 175,000.

THE Duke of Veragua, the new Spanish Minister of Commerce, is a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus.

REFORMER (to convict)—My dear friend, *why* did you break into that bank? Convict—'Cause there was money in it.

THE Jews propose to erect a magnificent synagogue in Rome. What will the infallible oracle of the Vatican say to this?

HOW is this for mixed metaphor. "That shews the ill wind that blows through the entire chain of evidence."—Mr. Brandt, Supreme Court, this morning.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenartney*, from London and Antwerp, left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme on the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March	"Alisons"	Wilcoles.
Lancers	"Her Majesty's"	Solomon.
Valse	"Corpsball Tanze"	Jung.
Polka	"My Queen of Hearts"	Tosti.
Quadrille	"Amusement"	Zik-ff.
Galop	"Madcap"	Rose.

CAMPHOR in various forms is frequently recommended for cold in the head, although Dr. George Johnson and others long since indicated the dangers attending the use of concentrated alcoholic solutions. The following method of application is suggested in a Swiss pharmaceutical journal, and certainly has the merit of simplicity:—A jug is half filled with boiling water, into which a teaspoonful of well-powdered camphor is thrown. A funnel-shaped paper cap is then placed on top of the jug, and a hole torn in it just fitting the nose. The camphorated steam is inhaled through the nose for ten or fifteen minutes, the inhalation being repeated, if required, every four or five hours. If the patient resolutely persists with the inhalation, in spite of its unpleasantness, it is said that three repetitions will always effect a cure, however severe the coryza may be.

DR. TALMAGE estimates that Solomon at one time possessed $3,400,000,000 in gold and $5,145,000,000 in silver. We should like to know on what basis the Doctor arrives at this estimate.

IT is stated that the Princess Clothilde asked her brother the Duke of Aosta, just before his death, to speak to the King on the subject of the relations of Italy to the Vatican, and that the Duke did speak earnestly in favor of a reconciliation with the Pope.

THE smallest circular saw in practical use anywhere in the world is that which is used in penmaking establishments for cutting the slits in gold pens. This pen saw is a tiny hard steel disc about the size of a shilling, and is no thicker than a sheet of ordinary paper. When in use it is made to revolve about 4,000 times a minute.

By kind permission of Colonel Chater and the Officers of the 1st A. & S. Highlanders, the Band of the Regiment will play the following selection of music at the Athletic Sports, which take place to-morrow afternoon at the Race-course:—

March	Op. 51	Schubert.
Valse	"Toujours Fidèle"	Waldteufel.
Selection	"Reminiscences of Sullivan"	Winterbottom.
Gavotte		Fliege.
Aria	(Euphonium Solo) From "Lucia di Lammermoor"	Donizetti.

AN admirable arrangement looking to the safe and quick emptying of the house has just been adopted at the Tremont Theatre in Boston, and is also in use in one theatre in New York city. At any time, by simply touching a button in any one of the eight handy places in different parts of the theatre, seventeen sets of folding doors, leading to as many exits, open simultaneously, actuated by electrical apparatus. The expense of the improvements is said to have been considerable, but it is safe to say that the public will appreciate the advantage of being able to take their pleasure without any dread of fire or panic.

IN a recently published article that distinguished Frenchman, Emile de Laveleye, called attention to one fact that is not always considered when speculating on the future of Eastern Europe, namely, the enormous territory occupied by the Slavonic race. In their various ramifications the Slavs have covered the Russian Empire, the whole Balkan Peninsula, Poland, Bohemia and a great part of Cisleithania, and advanced toward the west as far as Trieste; so that now they really spread over three-quarters of Europe. Beside, Russia possesses Central Asia, a part of Asia Minor, and all Asia as far as the Chinese Sea, and is gradually advancing toward the Sea of Marmora by Armenia and the southern coast of the Black Sea. As M. de Laveleye says, a hundred years hence, leaving China out of the question, there will be two colossal Powers in the world, beside which Germany, England, France and Italy will be as pigmies—the United States and Russia.

DENTISTS, says a writer in *Medical Classics*, are daily committing the error of not instructing their patients in regard to the proper methods of cleansing their mouths—brushing, picking, rinsing with water after meals and at night before going to bed. Our observations must show that those who do those things faithfully have little or no dentistry to do. It is astonishing what ignorance exists among people of all classes and conditions as to what cleanliness of the mouth means. They will tell you frankly that they do not brush their mouths as well as they ought to, for they did not know they were going to be examined, and when you looked you really thought so, and the second thought was probably not for a month. Cleanly habits are part of an individual's education, and can be formed only in childhood. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the subject for the little ones. Each individual must see it thoroughly done—have it done for him and experience having it well rubbed in with a brush. Not much dentrifice of any kind is needed; small quill tooth-picks are best—narrow strips of rubber for spaces the quill will not clean. Water used frequently for rinsing, with a motion of the tongue on all the surfaces of the teeth and gums, lingual, palatal, labial and buccal. So much for preventive dentistry, which should be our highest aim.

PERJURY would appear to flourish apace in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and, strangely enough, it is allowed to go unchecked. In the recent *Brandt v. Smith* libel case the plaintiff was clearly convicted of deliberate perjury, not only in one but in several instances, and the Court was contented to smile serenely. This morning in summing up in the case of *Brandt v. Wong Lai Shing*, the Acting Chief Justice plainly stated that he was left no alternative but to conclude that gross perjury had been committed on one side or the other; and Mr. Fielding Clarke was perfectly accurate in his conclusion. We are not at all certain, on the evidence, that his Honour would not have been fully justified in expressing the opinion that gross perjury had been committed on both sides. As will be seen by a detailed report of the case in another column, the Acting Chief Justice decided in favor of the plaintiff, and although exception may fairly be taken to some of his Lordship's "expert" conclusions, we consider that the judgment was a thoroughly sound one on the evidence before the Court. The case is a somewhat important one, and we purpose dealing with it editorially to-morrow. Meanwhile we should like to know why the Acting Chief Justice, after deciding that the witnesses for the defence had committed gross perjury and in fact, been guilty of conspiracy of the most infamous kind, allowed the offenders to go scot-free?

ONE of the gravest accusations made against a theatrical life for girls, says Mrs. Jenne in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, is that it is the beginning of a life of immorality, and that very few women engaged in it are chaste. No more monstrous, untrue statement has ever been made; and though it has been widely said and very generally believed, it is a curious fact that no one has brought forward any definite statistics to prove it. A woman need no more be immoral because she is an actress than because she is a housemaid. Every profession has its temptations, and no women goes through life without being exposed to them, and if we could prove that the stage produced the largest number of the unhappy women who crowd our streets we might then begin to look about for a remedy; but human nature is the same all the world over and there are as many immoral women in every class and profession as on the stage. Take two actresses whose names rise to one's lips at once, an English and an American woman—Lady Martin (Helen Faucit) and Mary Anderson. Are there any men or women who would not be proud to call them wife, mother or sister? And when we come to a lower rank of actress, to women less well known and distinguished, are there not hundreds of them good, true, honest English girls, who will become true and honest wives and mothers in their time? And even in a lower rank than they, to the ballet girl or the little girl who lives at home and helps her mother to keep a decent and happy home together, and who struggles with poverty and scantiness against the temptations that beset women in the large cities, are they not women England may be proud to call her daughters and we our sisters? There is no nobility, no dignity, like the purity of a woman who has gone through all these struggles,

SOCIETIES to keep hats on in order to avoid influenza are being formed in Austria and Hungary.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited

PIETRO MARCOLIN, whose death is reported, was the only mendicant permitted to beg in St. Peter's at Rome. The privilege is said to have been granted by Pope Pius IX. Marcolin left a fortune of $10,000.

AN unknown China-woman jumped off the *Hankow* on Wednesday evening, as she was passing the Sailors' Home on the way to Canton. The steamer was stopped, boats lowered, and search made, but no traces of the woman found.

THE Italian Anarchists have placarded the walls of Lugano with a proclamation calling on the Italian people to rise against and overthrow the monarchy, and holding up the new Brazilian Republic as an example which Italy should follow.

TWO hundred and forty-eight architects and engineers, sixteen of whom are Americans and Canadians and sixteen Frenchmen and Germans, are designing plans for the tower proposed by Sir Edward Watkins to be erected on the banks of the Thames. Many novelties are produced in the designs.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—*Apropos* of your article about the $20 (twenty only) clerk in the General Post Office, I would like to inform you that the only person who braved the examination was a probationer from the General Post Office who has been working for several months there *gratis!* It seems Mr. Lister's bait is not very attractive.

MANY years ago two gentlemen, both Justices of the Peace, were walking from Glasgow to Govan (at that time a beautiful country road) when they saw in the distance the Rev. Mr. Thom, minister of the latter parish, coming toward them. Mr. Thom was somewhat eccentric, and the two friends resolved to have a joke at his expense. When they came to the minister one of them accosted him thus:—"Good morning, Mr. Thom, how is it that you do not imitate the example of your Master, and enter the city riding upon an ass?" "Because," was the ready reply, "they have made them a' Justices o' the Peace."

THE scores of the team selected to represent the Hongkong Police in the competition with Shanghai, made at the Kowloon ranges yesterday, were as follows:—

HONGKONG POLICE, v. SHANGHAI POLICE.

	700 yards	400 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
P.C. Carson	31	29	33	93
P.C. Watson	30	32	25	87
P.S. Mann	30	34	22	86
P.C. McLennan	31	28	25	84
" Warnock	21	29	27	84
" McNab	28	31	25	84
" McLeod	29	29	22	81
" Watson	29	24	27	80
Serg. Duncan	32	20	15	67
" McIver	30	22	14	66
Totals	300	276	213	818

THE following modes of execution in the countries named are set out in *American Notes and Queries*:—

Austria, gallows, public.
Bavaria, guillotine, private.
Belgium, guillotine, public.
Brunswick, axe, private.
China, sword or cord, public.
Denmark, guillotine, public.
Ecuador, musket, public.
France, guillotine, public.
Great Britain, gallows, private.
Hanover, guillotine, private.
Italy, capital punishment abolished.
Netherlands, gallows, public.
Oldenburg, musket, public.
Portugal, gallows, public.
Prussia, sword, private.
Russia, musket, gallows, or sword, public.
Saxony, guillotine, private.
Spain, garrote, public.
Switzerland: Fifteen cantons, swords, public; two cantons, guillotine, public; two, guillotine, private.

THE Duke of Connaught was "recepted" once more this afternoon. At 5.10 the City Hall was crowded with three Committee-men, eight prominent persons, ten others not prominent, and a dog. Same opening. Hon R. Ryrie thought the assembly a fizzle, and invited some more observations. Solemn silence for three minutes, during which three more mass-meetingers arrived, and the dog left.—Mr. Fraser-Smith inquired what they were there for—what that enthusiastic overflowing assembly had for its *raison d'etre?* Mr. Ryrie repeated that it was to let the world know what the Reception Committee were doing.—Another silence ensued, and several of the audience were making a move for the door, when Mr. Mitchell-Innes read a draft invitation to the public to illuminate when the Duke came.—Mr. Fraser-Smith didn't think it was necessary to meet for the purpose of hearing that, and Mr. Ryrie offered to propose that they all go home. Mr. Francis, "out of pity for the Committee," moved that their proceedings be approved, for the sake of outward show.—Mr. Humphreys seconded, in a sorrowful speech. Hoped it would be a lesson to any other Reception Committees, and that the ratepayers would be asked in the first instance to co-operate, instead of being told at the end that it was all cut-and-dried, and that the bill was so much.—The Chairman pointed out in rebuttal that the public wouldn't come, anyhow, and then put the resolution, which passed silently, and the "meeting" dispersed.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

THE "SUGAR" SHARE CASE.

The hearing of the case in which Oscar Brandt claimed $2,200 from Wong Lai-shing, difference on Sugar-shares, was resumed. Mr. Francis, Q.C., with Mr. J. Phillippo, (instructed by Mr. Webber) defended.

The shroff at Douglas Lapraik's said that on the 31st October he took two chits to Mr. Samuel, for the defendant, who appeared anxious to get the shares. Brandt did not come to the office that day. Witness saw Samuel give one of the chits to Brandt, who seemed angry, and threw it on the ground. Brandt had previously been very frequently in defendant's office.

That closed the evidence in the defendant's case.

Plaintiff proposed to call Mr. Webber in rebuttal of one statement, and

Mr. Webber stated—I have only said to Samuel, in connection with this case, that Brandt might take proceedings if he liked. That was when he shewed me a letter from Brandt, threatening to take proceedings; it was dated the 31st October, but, he said, had only just been received.

Mr. Francis, in concluding the plaintiff's case, submitted that the onus of proof of delivery lay on the plaintiff, and that there had been no tender and no waiver of the tender. There was a positive statement by the plaintiff that the shares were offered, that the defendant said that he could not take them up, and that he would pay the difference if plaintiff would sell them. On the other hand there was an equally positive denial of this, and the question was which story was most credible. He suggested that Brandt had not tendered the shares, believing that Wong Lai-shing was dealing on his own account, and not for a friend who could take up the shares, and, knowing that he was in difficulties, he did not provide the shares. It was evident that Brandt had not got many shares—he did not want to pay any more brokerage than he could help, but relied on the inability of the purchasers to do more than pay the difference, in which case tender was unnecessary. He shewed that by his annoyance at learning, late on the afternoon of the 31st October, that Wong Lai-shing was able to take up the shares, contrary to that expectation.

The plaintiff, in concluding his case, left the legal points to his lordship, but contended, with respect to custom as regarded "tender," that it was not usual to take the scrip round to the purchaser, a note on the bank or broker being being almost invariably given. Similarly, he was quite justified in dispensing with the services of his broker as soon as the sale had been completed, knowing the defendant's position, as he had inquired beforehand if the shares would be taken up, and when he did so he had only to write an order on Torg and Gubbay for the shares. But there was no intimation that they would be taken, until five o'clock in the afternoon.

His lordship pointed out that defendant had said that he notified Brandt on the 30th that he wanted the shares.

Plaintiff continued that the defendant was compradore to a leading firm, yet he had produced no letter-book or cash-book—he had no books at all.

His lordship—You appear to be in very much the same position.

Plaintiff—Oh! no, my cash-book is all right.

His lordship—It is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.

Plaintiff then spoke for another half-hour, after which

His lordship delivered judgment. He said:—In this case there is a very unpleasant issue to try, because it is a question of oath against oath, which is generally left to a jury, and when a jury decide these questions they are not under the unpleasant necessity, which is cast on the Court when the Court has to decide them, of stating their reason for coming to those conclusions. It seems to me—I am sorry for it, but I am driven to say it—that it is probable that there was perjury on one side or the other; I wish I could adopt a more charitable explanation—I wish I could say either on the one hand that when Mr. Brandt says that he wrote and personally delivered this letter on the 31st October he might be mistaken in his memory on that point, or, on the other hand, that when the defendant says he wrote these two letters on the same date, which were produced for the purpose of shewing that it was highly improbable that he could have received Mr. Brandt's letter, he was mistaken, and the other witnesses were mistaken. But I am sorry to say I cannot. The question is—Has Mr. Brandt come here and perjured himself, or is there a fraudulent and wicked conspiracy against him, to make it appear that he never had the shares? Before I come to deal with the evidence and state my conclusions on this very unpleasant point let us see what the contract was, as to the legal position of the parties. There is a time contract for fifty Sugar shares made on the 29th August, for the 31st October. Mr. Brandt undertakes to deliver that number of shares on that date, and the defendant undertakes to pay for them on delivery. That of course cast on the plaintiff the duty of delivering them in some form, but that condition may be waived, either by an express agreement or by the conduct of the parties in connection with the matter. The legal question will be whether the evidence amounts to a waiver or not, because it is admitted that there was in fact no actual physical delivery of the shares. It will be important to bear in mind that before the due date there had been two executions obtained against the defendant by the plaintiff, one for $1010, which had been tardily satisfied by instalments, and one issued very shortly before the due date, for $675, which was unsatisfied when the shares became due. Plaintiff's account is clear on the face of it, in that he knew the defendant to be in difficulties, because of what he knew of that unsatisfied execution. On the 28th October he says he sent Fukeera, his broker, to defendant, to ask if he was going to take up the shares. There is no doubt that Fukeera went, although his account of his report to Brandt differs from Brandt's. The latter says Fukeera told him the defendant was in difficulties, and Fukeera denies it. But there is no doubt that the defendant apparently was in difficulties, under the circumstances. Plaintiff says, too, that on the 31st he saw the defendant, and gave him a letter in which he threatened to sell the shares if they were not taken up before three o'clock. If that is true it would be ample evidence of waiver by the defendant. The important part of the evidence is whether that letter was ever written at all or not. On the other hand the defendant has produced two letters which he says he wrote to Samuel, his broker, asking him to get the shares from Brandt. The whole case turns on the genuineness of those letters. If they are genuine it is impossible to suppose that Brandt's letter had been received. On the other hand there is the unpleasant suggestion that this is really a letter fabricated for the purpose of creating a wrong impression as to the facts, which necessarily involves the conclusion that if that is so there is, as I say, strong probability that there was fraudulent conspiracy between the different witnesses for the defence. In looking at the letter which Mr. Brandt says he wrote I place a great deal of reliance on the fact that he produces a press copy of it. It is very difficult indeed—and he was not cross-examined on this point—to concoct a fictitious press copy of a letter. Of course it is possible that it might have been written and not delivered, but I have to look at the probabilities of the case, and if this letter was written it strikes me as being exceedingly unlikely that it would not be delivered. I am driven to the conclusion that it was written on that date, and if that was so I see no reason why it should not have been delivered. It has been said, on the other hand, that on the 30th October defendant told Brandt that he was going to take up the shares, as he was purchasing them for a friend. That is denied. What is the probability of this? Very strong indeed, I should think. If Brandt knew that these shares were going to be taken up if he provided them would not he do so, and get the profit? He had a choice between an offer of the money or the liability of a man whom he knew to be in a bankrupt position. He would have jumped at the chance—it would have been a joyful surprise to him, to learn that he was sure to get the money. If such a communication had been made it would have been an act of folly to write the letter he did. Judging by the probabilities I should say that he did write that letter, and presented it. With respect to the two letters which defendant says he wrote to Samuel, it is clear that the date on the first has been since altered, both with regard to the day and the month. As regards the other, which it is alleged Samuel shewed to Brandt, it is a point that the paper is entirely different from any other paper used by the defendant in his office. That, of course, may be a mere coincidence, but it is perhaps worthy of not being altogether passed over. It is only reasonable to suppose that Brandt, after reading that letter, would have taken the shares round. If I believe it is a fabrication, the story of Samuel and Ramjahn must be rejected. It is a conclusion that I regret to have to come to, but in the face of this evidence I can come to no other than that their evidence is false. [He then referred to several discrepancies in their evidence.] These support me in the belief that this letter was really written and sent, but not under the circumstances alleged by the defendant. I do not rely on it as throwing any doubt on the plaintiff's statement that he delivered the letter on the 31st October. My conclusion must be that he is entitled to recover the sum claimed, with costs.

Plaintiff—With interest?

His lordship—Yes, with interest at eight per cent., and interest on the costs from the date of taxation.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANK CASHIER.

THE PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. H. A. Herbert, manager of the local branch of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, applied at the Magistracy for a warrant for the arrest of the assistant cashier, Mr. John St. Ronald Scollay Gray, on a charge of embezzlement. The warrant, which charged Mr. Gray with having, on the 5th March, feloniously and fraudulently embezzled $3,400 belonging to the Bank, and also having stolen a further sum of $25,600, was placed in the hands of Detective-Inspector Stanton, who went down to the Bank with Mr. Herbert, and after some delay was called in and told to execute the warrant. He found the accused sitting dejectedly in his bedroom, evidently expecting arrest. Mr. Gray made no statement, and walked up to the Central Station so composedly that one of the *Telegraph* representatives, who passed him and the Inspector *en route*, never suspected that anything was wrong. Mr. Gray has been in Hongkong about two and a half years, having previously been connected with the head branch at home. He is 26 years of age, and is said to be a native of Orkney, and unmarried.

The prisoner was brought before Mr. Wodehouse at the Magistracy shortly after ten o'clock this morning, and on entering the dock, to use a well-worn phrase, seemed to feel his position acutely.

Mr. Wolton, who prosecuted, said:—In this case I appear on behalf of the New Oriental Banking Corporation. The prisoner was the accountant and cashier there, and had for nearly three years occupied that position of trust, having in a great measure control of the books and a portion of the money. Therefore a great trust has been necessarily reposed in him, and it was naturally expected that there would be no breach of that trust. Yesterday it came to the knowledge of the manager that he had embezzled and made away with two sums, one of $25,600 and another of $3400. An information was laid, a warrant issued, and he was arrested. I propose to put Mr. Herbert into the box, to give evidence bearing out my statement.

Mr. H. A. Herbert said:—I am the manager of the Hongkong branch of the New Oriental Banking Corporation. The prisoner's name is John Gray. He is cashier and book-keeper, and has been in the Bank two years and eight months.

At this point Mr. Pollock, barrister-at-law, appeared, and said—I am instructed to appear for the prisoner, and I would ask you to grant a remand.

His Worship—I will do so, but I will go on with this evidence at present, and give you a chance to cross-examine.

Mr. Pollock—Will you please allow me to reserve my cross-examination.

Witness continued—In consequence of something that came to my knowledge yesterday I took occasion to examine the prisoner's books.

His Worship—Is the prisoner's salary paid by the Bank?

Witness—Yes. He receives a fixed salary. I found that he had drawn a cheque the previous day for $3400, for which he seems to have obtained cash from the compradore, which he put into the cash-box to make his balance right. That cheque he extracted from among the vouchers, so that I did not see it the day before. I only saw it when I asked him to explain the matter. I had examined his cash the day before, in the evening, and found it apparently correct. The following morning (yesterday) the compradore informed me that Mr. Gray had drawn this cheque for $3400, and I looked for it among the vouchers, but could not find it. I then called for the cash-book, and found that the cheque had been entered as paid. I then asked Mr. Gray for the cheque and he produced it. I asked him to explain. He said he could not do so. I found at the same time that $25,600, which had been paid in the day before by the Comptoir National, had not been credited in the cash-book. I called at the Comptoir National and ascertained that it had been paid to our shroff.

Mr. Pollock objected to this.

Witness—It should have been credited. I asked him why it was not credited, as it was part of his duty as cashier to see that it was entered. He gave no explanation—at least he was incoherent. He said that the money had been abstracted. He said "I am sorry about this—it is money that has been owing for some time." He then told me that he was trying to get assistance to return the money, but had not succeeded in doing so. He told me this in the Hongkong Bank, where I found him. He went with me back to our Bank.

Mr. Wotton—This cheque was drawn on your Bank?—Yes.

And cashed from your treasury?—Yes, it must have been cashed at the counter.

And the proceeds were placed by the prisoner in his cash box?—Yes; that and the other accounts made up the deficiency.

Mr. Pollock—You cannot say that—you don't know that.

Witness—I can say that it made up the deficiency in his cash. If he had not drawn that cheque, and taken the amount credited to the Comptoir National, his accounts would have been wrong. The money for the cheque was handed to him by the compradore. It was quite irregular, as he was overdrawing his account.

Mr. Wotton—After that, you say he abstracted the voucher?—Yes, it was in his charge, and he could easily do that.

Mr. Wotton—As a remand is asked for I do not propose to produce any more evidence at this moment.

His Worship—There is a good deal of evidence still to be produced. At present there is nothing.

Mr. Wotton—There is a good deal.

His Worship—Still a good deal remains to be proved. I thought you would have been prepared to go on to-day. Have you nothing here—no books?

Mr. Wotton—They can be got, but I did not propose, for reasons I prefer not to state, to offer any further evidence.

His Worship—Then I will remand the case, if you both wish it, till Monday at ten o'clock.

Mr. Pollock—Will your Worship allow bail?

Mr. Wotton—I must oppose that. This is a serious charge, and the amount very large. Prisoner was a clerk in a position of trust in this Bank. At present we have only discovered

defalcations to the extent of $29,000, and that gradually, but it is impossible to say whether we may not although we hope not—discover others. He had control of the books and documents. It is very difficult for us to say the exact amount yet.

His Worship—I have no objection to granting bail, but it must be prohibitive; at least it must be a very heavy amount.

Mr. Pollock—What will you fix it at?

Mr. Wotton—I would ask for nothing less than $50,000

His Worship—Yes, I don't think that is excessive. Two sureties of $25,000 each.

The prisoner was then removed.

THE DUSTMENS' DOINGS.

Dull meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon. Should have met a week earlier. Business got through very promptly, owing to a general desire to get to the loyalty demonstration at the City Hall. Dr. Ayres turned turned up after a prolonged disappearance. Minutes of Monday's special meeting, respecting the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia, read. Letter from the Colonial Secretary next, intimating that a nuisance-inspector was going to be appointed to look after Kowloon district. After some drains around Zetland Street and Bank Buildings had been attended to, a report by the Inspector of Markets was read, shewing that the cost of slaughtering the animals affected with or suspected of having pleuro-pneumonia, and compensating the owners, was $1,910. Ten had died, and 43 were slaughtered. Bill sent up to the Government. Forty-folio report on the drainage of the Hill district, by Mr. Chadwick, next. Nothing calling for special action. Report sent after pleuro-pneumonia bill. Another report by Mr. Chadwick, on Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's drains. Referred to Drains Committee, Mr. Chadwick agreeing to also straighten up the bye-laws on the subject. Evidently a good man, Mr. Chadwick. At this point Mr. Mitchell-Innes retired "to attend a mass-meeting." Much hilarity. Other members wanted to go. Mr. Humphreys had a weakness that way, and moved the Board adjourn. The Surveyor-General thought he had done his duty to the Duke of Connaught by attending the last Reception meeting, and offered to stop. General Gordon, willing to adjourn. Mr. Ede "again" it. Mr. Humphrey's pet item on the agenda left over to next meeting, and he disappeared. Business continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column).

THE HONGKONG SLOGGING CHAMPIONSHIP.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—I have received the subjoined letter, but think there must be a mistake, as I am *not* a fighting man. Perhaps the challenge was intended for your famous office goat.

Yours truly,

A. G. R.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890.

Hongkong Hotel, Room 63,
6th March, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—Understanding from a friend of mine that you have expressed a wish to meet me in a glove or fist contest for the sum of $300, I shall be pleased to accept your challenge if what I hear is true.

If convenient please call on me to-morrow between two or three o'clock in the afternoon, to talk the matter over.

Should you not be able to see me to-morrow, kindly send your *dimensions* of arms, etc.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

A. B. MORSE.

THE LESSONS OF THE DIVORCE COURT: AN ADVANCED VIEW.

There are signs that the moral tension of Divorce Court scandals is nearing the breaking-point. The award of £1,000 damages in a recent case has been too much even for that immaculate organ of conventional respectability, the London *Daily News*. That a husband should gain a small fortune by his wife's inconsistency to him; that he should publicly accept this from the man who has supplanted him in the affections of his wife; that a dozen staid specimens of the genus patersfamilias should be clapped into a jury-box and assigned the curious task of assessing the pecuniary value of a runaway wife; that they should accept this task *con amore*, without seeing the irony of the situation; that the more strait-laced the jury the higher should be their estimate of worth of an unfaithful spouse; and that the law, in all the majesty of wig and gown, should preside over this sorry farce, and keep its countenance meanwhile, is one testimony among a thousand of the overwhelming influence of custom in rendering men insensible to the grossest absurdity, in reconciling them to the most flagrant injustice, in bereaving them of any rational apprehension of the evil they desire to cure, in making them indelicate in the name of delicacy, in making them give legal sanction and support to prostitution while seeking to place a penalty on adultery.

In such a case as that to which I have referred, what have we? It is plain that if the woman could have obtained release from her legal obligation to act as the wife of the man whom she had married, she would, in all probability, have done so. Her elopement, however, much of evil there may have been in it—and there may have been very much—was her method of escape from a coercive tie. It is evident that this tie had become irksome to her—that she had ceased to love her husband, and preferred the intimacy of another man. Now, what I want this £4,000 jury to tell me is this; What ought she to have done under these circumstances? Continue to cohabit with her husband? Act so as to be in outward appearance a loving wife? I have known several cases in which this has been done; and I can admire and respect the women who have done it; but what I am not so sure about is that the sacrifice made by these women, however noble, was productive of good. Of this I am quite certain—that no woman should ever, with my knowledge, make this *sacrifice to me*; and, if I thought that men realise what they are doing in holding women to such a bondage, I would—well, I cannot say what I would think of these men. My vocabulary does not contain terms of contempt strong enough.

Let us suppose that the husband knows that he has lost the affection of his wife, that she would prefer to be with another, but that, having entered into a legal contract to be his for life, she yields herself up to him. What has he? Has he a woman or a carcase? He may have done his best to keep her love. He may deserve that love far better than him to whom it has strayed. The loss of her may make a cruel gap in his life, and the step she desires to take may bring her as little happiness as it brings to him. I have assuredly no wish to paint in other than the sombre colours which truth exacts the errors of inconstancy. That is not a high nature which can lightly admit others to the closest intimacy, which is changeful in this respect, or on which the fact of having been in such intimacy does not tend to surround with a halo the other party to it. To me it seems that there is so much in nature that tends to permanence in this respect, that couples would often keep together were they free to separate, whereas the galling of the handcuffs now induces them to break them: and involves in ruin the natural tie with which they are associated.

What man of feeling would wish to keep for his wife an unwilling woman? The desire to do this naturally breeds hatred. Even in those cases, to which I have before referred, in which coercion is not resorted to by the husband, but in which the woman represses the desire to escape from an uncongenial partnership the daily friction of intimate association with an unloved spouse proves, in nine cases out of ten, too much for ordinary human nature to bear. Indeed, even in cases where love between a married couple is undoubted, it is not always wise to draw very extensively on this. It is not of material things only that value decreases with quantity. Many a man and woman ruin their chances of a happy life by demanding too much of each other; and this danger is, of course, still greater when the demand proceeds from one side alone. Just as the food we like best may become nauseous by our being dosed with it too often, so may the company of those who are first in our affections, become a bore and a source of irritation to us if it is forced on us at every turn without the possibility of escape. I would press strongly on wives and husbands a wise economy in this respect. Those who wish to be valued should take care not to cheapen themselves by too large a supply.

I know that this may mean that the loved one may take pleasure in the company of others Why not? There is nothing more fatal to love than any attempt to interfere in this respect Who can love that to which he is forcibly restricted? The wife who watches her husband about and never leaves him for five minutes alone in the company of other women is really making his love for her an impossibility. And the same is true with the sexes reversed. The opposite course may involve risks. The best course in such matters always does involve risk. It is the price we pay for the most beautiful flowers of human affection, any attempt to grasp which by force inevitably leads to their withering in our hands.

I have had an excellent opportunity of studying another case which has recently been decided by the Divorce Court, the wife being convicted of adultery at the suit of the husband, and his petition for a dissolution of the marriage being granted. Here, although the wife resisted the petition for a divorce, it is clear that, to put it mildly, she cared not for her husband, and had no desire to resume conjugal intimacy with him. She naturally resisted a process which would affix a stigma on her reputation. And her husband had no desire to affix that stigma. He lamented that the law made the public besmearing of the reputation of the woman who—however coldly and even unjustly she may have treated him—was the mother of his children, a condition of his release from an intolerable tie and the rescue of his children from associations which he considered undesirable, in their interest. And he desired no compensation from the poacher on the marital domain. In an interview I had with him he expressed the most emphatic disgust of any man receiving payment for the carnal intimacy of another man with his wife.

Now why, in a case like this, in which both parties would, presumably, have been glad to have arranged the conditions of divorce privately and amicably—why should they not have been allowed to do so? What good is attained by anyone, save a certain class of newspaper writers, through the publicity given to these cases? And why should the adultery of the one, or the adultery and cruelty of the other, be made a *conditio sine qua non* of divorce? Is it not too bad that only persons who stray in this manner can get release from an unhappy marriage? Why should such a premium be put on adultery? And why should we tolerate the public pelting of those who have offended in this respect? We abolished the pillory because it was an engine of public demoralisation. But is the moral pillory of the Divorce Court one whit more defensible? What real gentleman or lady cares to know that Mrs Snooks has been seen by some prying or lying chambermaid under compromising circumstances, or that some middle-aged paterfamilias has been compelled to admit that he has not been strictly monogamic? The desire to know such things is certainly not one which ought to be encouraged by the legislature.

I can see no reason why divorce should not be as easy as marriage. In the one case, as in the other, securities should be taken for regularity, seriousness, and the absence of obstacles; but, if these cannot be shown, a marriage should be dissolved with as much facility, and as little of attendant disgrace, as it is solemnized.—"D.," in *National Reformer*.

SQUARE SHOULDERS.

THE GROWTH OF A NEW FASHION.

It seems about as odd to talk of fashion in a woman's shoulders as it would to speak of fashion in a woman's nose, yet a moment's consideration will show that the idea is by no means extravagant. There have been fashions in women's waists, why should there not be in shoulders? When good Queen Bess reigned over England women's waists were shaped like a pear or the end of a balloon, running down to the very hips. When Josephine was enjoying Bonaparte's temporary favor, waists were shaped like flour sacks and rose clear up to the armpits, a direction which, by the way, they are once more taking. In obedience to certain high dictates, women have at various times had white hair, black hair, red hair and blonde hair, not as individual instances, but as the common, universal fashion, no matter that nature had originally done in the premises. So, too, there is an instance on record in which the entire femal population of a kingdom has been affected with a limp because of an accident to some member of the reigning family that had resulted in a tenderness of one of the royal ankles; and another in which every woman in Christendom hooped herself up in hideous crinolines because the Empress of the French had so sought to disguise her "condition."

It is not sought to prove by these instances that women alone are prone to be slavish followers of fashion, because the fact remains that men have been just as asinine and subservient, but only to show that the condition of there being a fashion in shoulders is not at all an improbable one. The present fashion in woman's shoulders is that of the square, the very square. It would, perhaps, be a difficult task to trace the origin of this style, although its growth has been very noticeable for the past six or seven years. The extraordinary thing about the whole affair is that women's shoulders nowadays certainly are square, while some years ago they certainly were sloping. Something of this may be due to the dressmaker's art, but much more of it is an actual physical fact, as may be seen on occasions when the shoulders are not covered. Training is largely responsible for the change. Thus when it was the fashion to consider sloping shoulders elegant and beautiful, girls were trained to let their arms hang pendent, to depress the shoulder and to poise the head high up on a swan-like neck. Add the power of perpetuating to this and it will readily be understood that a race of women with sloping shoulders was the result. The extreme slope of our great-grandmothers' days was not reached in a single generation, so that really there was the time for a very fair process of evolution.

The shoulders of those beauties who have been perpetuated by the painters who flourished in the days of the first Charles were curved, rather than sloped downward. That is if the line of the shoulders was continued across the neck, it would make a plump oval, a good deal like the shoulder of an athlete. Gradually the oval lost its fullness and the points of the shoulders dropped down until, in the golden age of Queen Anne, the slope was so great that the line of the arms seemed but a continuation of the line of the neck and shoulders. In such a form as this the shoulders remained for nearly 200 years.

When the Princess Alexandra made her appearance in England it was at once remarked that, while she was gifted with the "swan-like neck", of which poets have so often sung, she was also square shouldered. People did not stop to consider whether the high position of the shoulder bones was a Muscovite peculiarity, but at once proceeded to adopt square shoulders as the fashionable build. The long drooping line was discarded and women set themselves to hoist their shoulders until it looked as though a new race had come to the surface.

But much as fashion may have had to do with the change, artistic feeling and example had certainly much more. John Tenniel, the cartoonist of that quasi-comic paper, London *Punch*, had always been a close student of the antique, and he had seen, of course, that the lines of the classic torsos were all in favor of square shoulders, and that the sloping shoulders were contrary to the best models. He went even further than the antique and to his idealization of Britannia gave a short, thick neck, as sturdy as a Roman soldier's, and square, massive shoulders like those of a Roman gladiator.

Contemporaneous with Tenniel as an illustrator of popular fads was George Du Maurier. It has been said that this Anglicized Frenchman was responsible for the resurrection of the angularities and unrealities of mediævalism, and without stopping to inquire into the truth of the assertion, there can be little doubt that his pencil was all powerful in the perpetuation of the æsthetic craze. The square-shouldered women who formed the fair accompaniment to knight errantry were seen again on the streets, and sloping shoulders received another setback. Æstheticism had its day, and then Du Maurier evolved the massive women, who are the fashion of to-day. Feminine gymnastics became the rage; great, gorgeous creatures like the Venus de Milo turned matron adorned the pages of *Punch*, and every woman strove to become big and great and classical. No better realization of Du Maurier's idea can perhaps be found than Mrs. Langtry, and the remarkably long reign she has had as a fashionable beauty has considerably helped along the formation of square shoulders.

Nor has the square-shouldered woman been confined to the English artist. The French school of painters is now all in favor of this form of feminine grace, as a glance at any of the illustrated catalogues of the Paris salons will show. That skillful draughtsman "Mars" is also represented each week in *Le Petit Journal* and *Le Journal Illustre* by crowds of countesses and duchesses, all opulent as to the bosom and square as a board as to the shoulders.

The American school of artists is also one of classicalism redivivus, Vedder's women being broad and brawny. The American woman of to-day is square shouldered, but not so much so as the bigger-framed Englishwoman. She more nearly comes up to Harry Furniss' graceful model. The square shoulder has reached San Francisco, and one need but walk along Kearny Street on a Saturday afternoon to see that the fashion is now in full force, while a visit to a theatre during a season of grand opera will show that this contour is not due to padding, but that the full square shoulder is a thing of plump reality.—*Chronicle*.

TEN MONTHS' SUFFERING IN A HOSPITAL.

THERE is an old saying that physicians are a class of men who pour drugs, of which they know little, into bodies of which they know less. This is both true and untrue at the same time. There are good and poor lawyers, and poor doctors. The trouble with these medical gentlemen as a profession is that they are clannish, and apt to be conceited. They don't like to be beaten at their own trade by outsiders who have never studied medicine. They therefore pay, by their frequent failures, the penalty of refusing instruction unless the teacher bears their own "Hall Mark."

An eminent physician—Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Paris—states the fact accurately when he says; "The medical profession are so bound up in their self-confidence and conceit that they allow the diamond truths of science to be picked up by persons entirely outside their ranks" We give a most interesting incident, which illustrates this important truth.

The steamship "Concordia," of the Donaldson Line, sailed from Glasgow for Baltimore in 1887, having on board as a fireman a man named Richard Wade, of Glasgow. He had been a fireman for fourteen years on various ships sailing to America, China, and India. He had borne the hard and exhausting labour, and had been healthy and strong. On the trip we now name he began for the first time to feel weak and ill. His appetite failed, and he suffered from drowsiness, heartburn, a bad taste in the mouth, and costiveness and irregularity of the bowels. Sometimes when at work he had attacks of giddiness, but supposed it to be caused by the heat of the fire-room. Quite often he was sick and felt like vomiting, and had some pain in the head. Later during the passage he grew worse, and when the ship reached Halifax he was placed in the Victoria General Hospital, and the ship sailed away without him. The house surgeon gave him some powders to stop the vomiting, and the next day the visiting physician gave him a mixture to take every four hours. Within two days Wade was so much worse that the doctors stopped both the powders and the mixture. A month passed, the poor fireman getting worse and worse.

Then came another doctor, who was to be visiting physician for the next five months. He gave other medicines, but not much relief. Nearly all that time Wade suffered great torture; he digested nothing, throwing up all he ate. There was terrible pain in the bowels, burning heat in the throat, heartburn, and racking headache. The patient was now taking a mixture every four hours, powders one after each meal to digest—the food, operating pills one every night, and temperature pills two each night to stop the cold sweats. If drugs could cure him at all, Richard had an idea that he took enough to do it. But on the other hand pleurisy set in and *the doctors took ninety ounces of matter from his right side*, and then told him he was sure to die. Five months more rolled by, and there was another change of visiting physicians. The new one gave Wade a mixture which he said *made him tremble like a leaf on a tree*.

At this crisis Wade's Scotch blood asserted itself. He refused to stand any more dosing, and told the doctors that if he must die he could die as well without them as with them. By this time a cup of milk would turn sour on his stomach, and lie there for days. Our friend from Glasgow was like a wreck on a shoal, fast going to pieces. We will let him tell the rest of his experience in the words in which he communicated it to the press.

He says: "When I was in this state a lady whom I had never seen came to the hospital and talked with me. She proved to be an angel of mercy, for without her I should not now be alive. She told me of a medicine called 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup,' and brought me a bottle next day. I started with it, without consulting the doctors, and *in only a few days' time I was out of bed calling for ham and eggs for breakfast*. From that time, keeping on with Mother Seigel's great remedy, I got well fast, and was soon able to leave the hospital and come home to Glasgow. I now feel as if I was in another world, and have no illness of any kind."

The above facts are calmly and impartially stated, and the reader may draw his own conclusion. We deem it best to use no names, although Mr. Wade gave them in his original deposition. His address is No. 244, Stobeross Street, Glasgow, where letters will reach him.

—*Advt.*] EDITOR.

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, LINEN DRAPERS, & UPHOLSTERERS.

(9)

SHOW ROOMS, 37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ld.)

Hongkong, 1st March, 1890. [354

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [384

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of KWOK YING SHEW, lately of No. 60, Lower Lascar Row.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FINAL DIVIDEND MEETING in this Estate will be held at the Supreme Court House, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at NOON.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1890.

EDW. J. ACKROYD,
Registrar.

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ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [389

SIENTING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [387

TO LET,
From 1st April.

NO. 1, BLUE BUILDINGS—Top Floor.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Victoria Buildings,

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [388

TO LET.

NO. 25, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church.

Apply to
ACHEE & Co.,
17, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [386

Intimations.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

TO-MORROW, THE 8TH MARCH, 1890.

To take place on the Race Course, Wong-nei-chong (by kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club), commencing punctually at 1.30 p.m.

To be held under the Laws of the A. A. Association, and open to Gentlemen Amateurs who are Members or Visitors either of the Hongkong Club, Club Germania, Hongkong Cricket Club, Club Lusitano, or Victoria Recreation Club, and to Commissioned Officers of H.M. Army and Navy.

PROGRAMME.

No. 1.—1.30 p.m.—Exercises on German Horse, Prize by Sports Committee.
No. 2.—1.30 p.m.—Trial Heats 120 yards Flat Race Handicap, First prize presented by D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
No. 3.—1.45 p.m.—Putting the Shot, (16 lb.) Open. Prize by Sports Committee.
No. 4.—2.00 p.m.—Final Heat 120 yards Flat Race Handicap.
No. 5.—2.05 p.m.—Long Jump.
No. 6.—2.20 p.m.—Trial Heats 220 yards Flat Race Handicap, First prize by John D. Humphreys, Esq.
No. 7.—2.30 p.m.—Bicycle Race, Half Mile, Handicap.
No. 8.—2.40 p.m.—Open Half Mile for Soldiers, Sailors, Police, Post Entries, First prize $20; 2nd prize, $10; 3rd prize, $5, presented by T. J. Francis, Esq., Q.C.
No. 9.—2.50 p.m.—Trial Heats 120 yards, Hurdle Race, 10 Flights First prize by Hon. A. P. McEwen
No. 10.—3.00 p.m.—Ladies Purse, Half Mile Flat Race, Handicap, Prizes by the Ladies of Hongkong
No. 11.—3.10 p.m.—High Jump, Prize by R. K. Leigh, Esq.
No. 12.—3.30 p.m.—Bicycle Race, Mile Handicap, First prize by G. E. Noble, Esq.
No. 13.—3.45 p.m.—Trial Heats 100 yards Challenge Cup, presented by H. N. Mody, Esq
No. 14.—3.55 p.m.—Highland Fling. Open to Soldiers and Police (Competitors to be in full Highland Costume): First prize, $25, by D. Gillies, Esq.; 2nd prize, $15, by Captain Anderson.
No. 15.—3.55 p.m.—Throwing the Cricket Ball, Prize by Cricket Club.
No. 16.—4.25 p.m.—Final Heat 100 yards Challenge Cup.
No. 17.—4.30 p.m.—Mile Challenge Cup, presented by E. R. Bellios, Esq.
No. 18.—4.40 p.m.—Final Heat 220 yards Flat Race, Handicap.
No. 19.—3.50 p.m.—Veterans' Race, 120 yards Handicap, First prize by Hon. C. P. Chater.
No. 20.—4.50.—Tug of War, England *v.* Scotland, Prizes by Club Germania.
No. 21.—5.05 p.m.—Douglas Challenge Cup. Quarter Mile Flat Race, presented by John S. Lapraik, Esq.
No. 22.—5.10 p.m.—Final Heat Hurdle Race.
No. 23.—5.15 p.m.—Steeplechase, Half Mile (6 Jumps) First prize by J. Y. V. Vernon, Esq.
No. 24.—5.25 p.m.—Consolation Race. 120 yards, Post Entries, Prize by Hon. P. Ryrie.
No. 25.—5.30 p.m.—Distribution of Prizes.

N.B.—Post Entries allowed only for events Nos. 8 and 24. Challenge Cups for Events Nos. 13, 17 and 21 must be won two years in succession to become the property of any Competitor. Previous winners are not penalised. No further entries can be received. Programmes, can be obtained on Wednesday, the 5th inst., from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, or the Undersigned.

There will be no charge for admission to the Sports, but special invitations for the Grand Stand and Enclosure will be issued by the Committee.

W. H. YOUNG,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1890. [221

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Seventh Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, on TO-MORROW, the 8th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring a Dividend, and electing Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 8th March, both days inclusive.

RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1890. [314

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FAKI CUP.

SEVEN Shots at 200 yards. Position. Standing. Seven Shots at 300 yards, Position, Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Seventh Competition will take place TO-MORROW, the 8th day of March, at 3.30 P.M. Entrance Fee 30 Cents.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at 3 O'CLOCK, and will convey intending Competitors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1890. [55

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the Works on Stone Cutters' Island, during the period 5th to 31st instant, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted), the line of fire will be in a South Westerly direction from the Works.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,
W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1890 [380

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m. The object and business of the Meeting will be to confirm the Special Resolutions numbered 2, 3, and 4 passed on the 3rd March, 1890.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1890 [372

NOTICE.

THE STORE of H. FOURNIER & Co. will be REOPENED on the 7th inst., under the Management of Mrs. THEVENIN. This store is well supplied with Wines, Spirits, Groceries and other similar articles of the best quality and at a moderate price.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1890 [382

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [743

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1890 [383

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* is being paid in Death claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

1810—3]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1889. [25

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [217

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO } $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [1697

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—192 per cent. premium, ex. div., sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$101 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$72 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$130 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$375 per share, ex. div., sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$91½ per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—56 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$33 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$200 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—12½ per cent. dis., buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$63 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$226 per share, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$70 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$110 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$14 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$23 per share, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$104 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—$25 per share.
Punjom and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co—$17 per share, buyers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$12 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$99 per share, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$450 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—200 per cent. prem., sellers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—$61 per share, sellers.
The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ld.—$61 per share, buyers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ld.—$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ld.—par., nominal.
The China-Borneo Co., Ld.—$38 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—$43 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—$5 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—$99 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—$8 per share, nominal.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$30 per share, nominal.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—$45 per share, buyers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—$20 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ld.—$25 per share, nominal.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—$5 per share, buyers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—$3¾ per share, sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Ld.—$5 per share, nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ld.—$16 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—25 per cent. premium, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/1½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/1⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight...3/1⅝
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2⅛
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3.90
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.00
ON INDIA, T. T.....218
On Demand.....220
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul..... $530 to $540
(Allowance, Taels 48).
OLD MALWA, per picul $550
(Allowance, Taels 48).
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest ... $502½
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest $505
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest..... $513⅛
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest... $500
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest $502½
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest..... $512½
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul..... $540
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul..... $500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul... $475

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.

Barometer—9 a.m.....30.21
Barometer—1 p.m.....30.04
Barometer—4 p.m.....30.00
Thermometer—9 a.m.....62
Thermometer—1 p.m.....65
Thermometer—4 p.m.....66
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb).....59
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb).....60
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb).....62
Thermometer—Maximum 66
Thermometer—Minimum(over night) 60

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

6th March, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer red. to sea level 32 Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.31	24	...	NW	2	b	...
Tokyo	30.19	...	...	SE	1	...	...
Nagasaki	30.10	...	...	SW	2	...	...
Shanghai	30.17	50	62	SSW	2	p	...
Amoy	30.22	57	69	S	2	p	...
Hongkong	30.16	62	72	S	1	c	...
Haiphong	30.12	68	84	...	0	c	...
Bolinao	29.96	82	72	E	2	c	...
Manila	29.92	80	80	SSW	2	c	...
Anping	30.18	65	...	NNE	4	b	...

7th March, 1890.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barometer red. to sea level 32 Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.29	21	91	...	0	b	...
Tokyo	30.35	...	...	N	2	...	...
Nagasaki	30.33	...	...	N	2	...	...
Shanghai	30.14	46	92	ESE	2	o	...
Amoy	30.27	57	87	W	1	c	...
Hongkong	30.14	63	66	E	1	b	...
Haiphong		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolinao	29.96	86	65	SW	1	b	...
Manila		...	...	..	...	...	...
Anping		...	...	...	...	...	...

The barometer has fallen but gradients are very steep for north-east winds. Clear, cool and dry weather prevails.

1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, *b* Blue sky, *c* Detached clouds, *d* Drizzling rain, *f* Fog, *g* Gloomy, *h* Hail, *l* Lightning, *o* Overcast, *p* Passing showers, *q* Squally, *r* Rain, *s* Snow, *t* Thunder, *v* Visibility, *w* Dew wet). 7—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK,
Hongkong Observatory, 7th March, 1890.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Congo*, with the French mail of 7th ultimo, left Singappre on the 6th instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, with the Indian mail, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is due here on the 9th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver for Japan and Hongkong on Tuesday morning, the 18th ultimo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Stentor* from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 3rd inst. and is due here on the 10th.

The 'Union' line steamer *Yorkshire*, from London, left Singapore on the 5th instant, and is due here on the 12th.

The P. & O. Co.'s extra steamer *Brindisi*, from London and Bombay, left Singapore on the 6th instant, and is due here on the 12th.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenartney*, from London and Antwerp, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 6th instant, and is due here on the 12th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Nizam* left Bombay for this port on the 2nd instant at noon, and is expected here on the 19th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 988, Bartels, 6th March,—Saigon 1st March, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, F. Snow, 7th March,—Singapore 26th Feb., General.—Bun Mow.
KAIFONG, British steamer, 997, T. Gyles, 7th March,—Shanghai 3rd March, and Swatow 6th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Sorachi Maru, Japanese steamer, for Bangkok.
Niobe, German steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
Kriemhild, German steamer, for Singapore.
Bormida, Italian steamer, for Singapore.
Smith, Chinese steamer, for Amoy.
Diamond, British steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

March 7, *Moray*, British steamer, for Saigon.
March 7, *Euphrates*, British str., for Saigon.
March 7, *Smith*, Chinese str., for Amoy, &c.
March 7, *Kriemhild*, German str., for Singapore.
March 7, *Niobe*, German str., for Yokohama, &c.
March 7, *Ningpo*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
March 7, *Bormida*, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Diamond*, str., from Singapore.—709 Chinese.
Per *Falkenburg*, str., from Saigon.—16 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kriemhild*, str., for Singapore.—1 European.
Per *Bormida*, str., for Singapore, &c.—422 Chinese.
Per *Smith*, str., for Amoy.—12 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, str., for Shanghai.—20 Chinese.
Per *Moray*, str., for Shanghai.—100 Chinese.
Per *Parthia*, str., for Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Meinertzhagen. For Kobe.—Messrs. M. Hibino, T. Some, and K. Sakahibara. For Yokohama.—Mr., Mrs. and Master Sladen, Mr. and Mrs J. G. Churion, Miss Lorimer, Miss Carter, Messrs. W. H. Hanson and J. Barlow. For London.—Mr. F. O. Seaton. For Minneapolis.—Rev. E. Wachter.
Per *Zafiro*, str., for Amoy.—Messrs. Francis Cass, McDougall, and 12 Chinese (deck). For Manila.—Sisters Tiburcia, T. Lucian, M. Barretto, M. Estella, 2 Sisters of Charity, and 2 children, Messrs. J. Robins, P. E. Heermann, N. Ratumal, and 25 Chinese (deck).

TO DEPART.

Per *Sorachi Maru*, str., for Bangkok.—12 Chinese.
Per *Diamond*, str., for Amoy.—500 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Falkenburg* reports that she left Saigon on the 1st instant. Had very heavy sea and gale from north and north-east from port to port.

The British steamship *Kaifong* reports that she left Shanghai on the 3rd instant, and Swatow on the 6th. From Shanghai to Swatow had fresh monsoon and cloudy weather; thence to port had moderate wind and fine weather.

The British steamship *Diamond* reports that she left Singapore on the 26th ultimo. Had strong north-east monsoon up to the 2nd instant. Off Cape Padaran had strong gale and high sea up to the 5th, accompanied with very heavy rain and thick weather. On the 6th had strong breeze and hazy weather with heavy north-east swell.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Amoy, Singapore, and Penang.—Per *Diomed*, to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Bangkok.—Per *Sorachi Maru* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 1.30 P.M.
For Haiphong.—Per *Clara* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
For Amoy.—Per *Almora* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Haitan* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Strathleven* on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Lombardy* on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Europe, &c, &c.—Per *Massilia* on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 11.00 A.M.
For Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco.—Per *Oceanic* on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 0.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona* on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Oxus* on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ALMORA, British steamer, 1,718, Grier, 5th March,—Singapore 25th Feb., Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 4th March,—Haiphong 1st March, General.—Siemssen & Co.
DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, J. Marquez, 10th Feb.,—Manila 7th Feb., General.—Brandão & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, W. W. Allan.—Hongkong Government tender.
HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 6th March,—Foochow 3rd March, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,809, W. M. Smith, 28th Feb.,—San Francisco 4th Feb., and Yokohama 22nd, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
PHU-QUOC, French steamer, 183, Vallin, 28th Sept.,—Touron 20th Sept., Coals.—Wing Tai & Co.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
SORACHI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,100, J. Brotherton, 3rd March,—Moji 25th Feb., Coal.—Siemssen & Co.
STRATHLEVEN, British steamer, 1,588, C. W. Pearson, 4th March,—Saigon 27th Feb., Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
TAICHEONG, German steamer, 828, P. Duhme, 24th Feb.,—Bangkok 17th Feb., Rice,—Morris & Co.
TRITOS, German steamer, 1,390, F. Iwersen, 3rd March,—Bangkok 27th February, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
VORWAERTS, German steamer, 612, T. Bruhn, 1st March,—Touron 25th Feb., Ballast.—Melchers & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

COLOMA, American bark, 843, C. M. Noyes, 9th Dec.,—Portland 19th Oct., and Honolulu 8th Nov., Lumber.—Order.
CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June,—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
EME, British bark, 774, Summers, 2nd March,—London 6th November, General.—Order.
ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, J. F. Rowell, 30th Nov.,—San Francisco 8th Oct., Flour.—Melchers & Co.
HANS, German schooner, 120, G. A. Hansen, 2nd Dec.,—Matupi 25th Sept., General.—Blackhead Co.
IRIS, British schooner, 206, H. C. Swan, 21st Feb.,—Freemantle, W.A., 8th January, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
OAKWORTH, British ship, 1,201, Thos. Naill, 12th February,—Middlesboro' 10th August, General.—W. Hewett & Co.
OMEGA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 28th Jan.,—Honolulu 24th December, General.—Master.
P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 3rd Feb.,—Hiogo 29th January, Coal.—Order.
RINGLEADER, American ship, 1,145, J. Clifford Entwistle, 1st Feb.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 19th Dec., Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.
SUMATRA, British bark, 740, John Rea, 16th Jan.,—Gorontalo 17th Dec., Ebony and Rattans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
W. H. LINCOLN, American ship, 1,675, M. J. Daly, 12th Jan.,—Yokohama 27th Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

WHAMPOA.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, J. Hogg, 4th March,—Shanghai 28th Feb., and Swatow 3rd March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,211, C. R. Null, 19th Feb.,—Swatow 17th Feb., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
CHOYSANG, British steamer, 1,194, W. E. Sawer, 2nd March,—Swatow 1st March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
INGRABAN, German steamer, 894, Massmann, 1st March,—Saigon 24th Feb., Rice and Paddy.—Wieler & Co.
KUNGPAI, Chinese steamer, 602, C. H. Clifford, 22nd Feb.,—Shanghai 18th Feb., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fatshan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin,—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd.—Butterfield & Swire.
Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lefavour.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—China Merchants S. N. Co.
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Kiung-chow, British steamer, 288, McIver,—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Pasig, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavers.—Tok Kee (laid up for repairs).
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, J. P. Hoyland,—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
White Cloud, British steamer, 527, W. J. Risby,—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Intimations.

TAMSUI DISTRICT,

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 6.

NORTHERN BAR BUOY REPLACED IN POSITION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Northern Bar Buoy referred to in Local Notice to Mariners No. 5 of 25th January, 1890, as having dragged out of position, has been replaced in its original locality.

EDWARD STEVENS,
Harbour Master,

Approved:
H. KOPSCH,
Commissioner of Customs,
Customs House.
Tamsui, 27th February, 1890. [381

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1889, in order that the Distribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1890. [357

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Arratoon Apcar	Calcutta	March 9th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Stentor	Liverpool	March 10th	Butterfield & Swire.
City of Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	March 11th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Yorkshire	London	March 12th	Russell & Co.
Brindisi	London	March 12th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Glenartney	London	March 13th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Congo	Marseilles	March 13th	Messageries Maritimes.
Batavia	Vancouver	March 19th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Nizam	Bombay	March 19th	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Massilia	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Mar. 12th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Pelinurus	Butterfield & Swire	March 10th.
London, via Suez Canal	Glenfinlas	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Mar. 8th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Oxus	Messageries Maritimes.	Mar. 19th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	Mar. 12th, at 12 a.m.
Havre, London, &c.	Carmarthenshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About March 18th.
New York	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About March 14th.
San Francisco, via H., &c.	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Mar. 13th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yhama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Mar. 25th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via L., &c.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 3rd, at noon.
Port Darwin, &c.	Chingtu	Butterfield & Swire.	Mar. 30th, daylight.
Straits and Bombay	Lombardy	P. & O. S. N. Co	Mar. 11th, at noon.
Sandakan and Kudat	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire.	Mar. 15th, at noon.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Mar. 14th, daylight.
Tientsin	Kaifong	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow.
Tientsin	Yiksang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	March 14th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Stentor	Butterfield & Swire.	March 12th.
Haiphong (direct)	Clara	A. R. Marty	To-morrow, daylight.
Coast Ports	Haitan	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Mar. 9th, daylight.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS for RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.



SAPOLIO.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S
SAPOLIO
FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT on M. CONSERVED MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUIT

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES *ALWAYS IN STOCK* AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1889 [130

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889 54

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 30 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Banking Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [330

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890 [195

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour (Tiffin Car at 12.45).
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SATURDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 8.45, 9, 10.30, 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
10.40 A.M., 1.12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [519

NOTICE.

P. C. FULLERT,
LICENSED INLAND SEA PILOT,
NAGASAKI.
Will meet ships off
IWOSIMA OR ROKUREN.
Telegraphic address:—
FULLERT, Nagasaki.
FULLERT, Kobe.
13th November, 1888. [29

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,
Kowloon.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [26

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says:
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Canton, 19th June, 1888 [19

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN OR ADULTS it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Agents for China and Hongkong:
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED).
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888.

For Sale.



A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling

Colds, Headaches and Fevers

and permanently curing

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For Sale in 50c and $1.00 Bottles by all Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
Messrs. CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld.
194] Chemists, &c., Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received at the Registry of the Supreme Court until WEDNESDAY, the 12th Instant, for the PURCHASE of a BUNGALOW belonging to the Estate of C. MOONEY, a Bankrupt: situate at Rockyda Gap. This bungalow contains four good rooms, bath rooms, pantry, &c. is well built of red brick, stone, and teak throughout, and is well finished off; as it is situate in a central part of the Peak, it is deserving of the attention of intending residents.

EDW. J. ACKROYD,
Registrar & Official Assignee.
Registry, Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 3rd March 1890. [365

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

"LA HACIENDA"—AT THE PEAK
R. B. L. No. 21.

A LARGE and COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, with sufficient Land for 3 or 4 Tennis Courts.

If required it is easily convertible into two separate Dwellings.

For full particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 19th December, 1889. [38

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 28.—A well built six roomed House, at present let on lease for one year.

For full particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1889. [28

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enameled Dial
WATERBURY WATCH.

SERIES J.—For Gentlemen's, or large size.
SERIES L.—For Ladies', or small size.
Winds in less than a dozen turns;
$4.75 each. Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate, and also

SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The best form of the original Waterbury: offered at the reduced price of $3.70 each.

Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th February 1890 [22

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,
(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle, May be applied to: Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmer's and Gardeners Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials of living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1880. [36

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 21st November 1889 11

J. G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central [741

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